More Profit from Nitrogen: understanding the role of N in mango production Mila Bristow, Tony Asis, Jo Tilbrook (NTDPIR) and David Rowlings (QUT), Andrew Robson (UNE) May 2017

DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRY AND RESOURCES





Australian Government Department of Agriculture and Water Resources



Queensland University of Technology



Annual mango production in \$mil since 1990



Printing

Nitrogen cycle in agriculture



Where do losses occur, how big are they & what are the drivers?

- Deep drainage
 - Nitrate leaching –a one way ticket!



- Up = gas losses (can total > 50% of fertiliser N)
 - Volatilisation of ammonia (NH_3) may be recovered but not necessarily on the same farm
 - Denitrification of nitrate (N_2O , NO, N_2) again a one way ticket!
- Sideways = runoff / erosion
 - Urea, nitrate, ammonium, organic N (among other things!)



Where are the big losses in mangoes? Where can we improve efficiency of nitrogen fertilisers?













- In the plant (production)?
- Within the plant, into the fruit (profit)?
- To the atmosphere (loss)?
- Stored in the soil (potential loss)?
- Or down the profile (loss)?











Nitrogen in mango



- Most important element for yield & quality
- Main nutrient that affects growth:

- flush, flowers, fruit & roots

- Nitrogen in various forms has been shown to:
 - Increase tree vigour
 - Initiate flowering
 - Affects fruit quality, skin colour, disease, internal disorders, storage life



Stable isotope ¹⁵N as a 'Tracer'

- Allow us to follow the fates and transformation of resources (fertiliser, water, pesticides etc.) in the plant
- The only direct means of measuring nutrient uptake from applied nutrient source



Chemically describe pathways and pools

Separation of N component

Separation of N component from from labelled material using IRMS



Labelled ¹⁵N trials

- quantify the inter-annual dynamics of N through the different parts of the mango tree and soil profile including uptake, storage, and remobilisation
- to determine plant residue N contribution to mineralisation







Labelled ¹⁵N trials



 Soil gas loss pathways will be measured with semi-automated chambers to collect ¹⁵N-N₂O, CH₄ and CO₂ produced from the residues and comparison analysis undertaken with a zero residue treatments to determine nitrification, denitrification and decomposition rates in the soil.





Soil nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions from mango soils with different nitrogenous fertiliser forms, over 1 year, Darwin

Same rate but 3 different forms of N:

- **Blue** = farmer practice
- Green = Entec Urea (Incitec[™]: a DMPP ammonium stabilizer and nitrification inhibitor coated onto urea)



region

Cumulative soil (N_2O) emissions from mango soils with different nitrogenous fertiliser forms, over 1 year, Darwin region





Understanding soils:

Field performance of EEFs and laboratory research

 Soils from mango orchards across Darwin and Katherine regions for incubation experiments will test the performance of a range of EEF's for these soils under controlled laboratory conditions



Other methods: ionome balance



Principal component analysis showing separation of leaf ionome between sites (A) and dendrogram showing imbalance of nutrient ratios (B).



Other methods: remote sensing methods to measure tree health variability in mangos.



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Worldview3 satellite image of NT Mango orchard. Individual tree sample locations indicated.





Classified NDVI map, the higher the NDVI value the more healthy/ vigorous the trees



Vegetation Index (VI) vs Yield (Total Fruit Wt. per tree)



VI vs Total Fruit Number per tree



Derivation of Mango yield map.



University of New England



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Big questions



- How can N be managed most effectively to make the most of available water and soil-N, to maximise productivity and quality, minimise losses to the environment and provide economic benefits to the producer?
- What tools can producers use to access better information regarding N dynamics and seasonal availability to inform their decisions for a better economic outcome?
- What is the cost effectiveness of Enhanced Efficiency Fertilisers, under a range of soil and climatic conditions, and product blends?
- Can we develop better EEFs that release nitrogen based on the demands of the crop?



Working with mango growers

- Sites in Darwin and Katherine regions
- With KP and hybrid varieties mangoes
- On range of soils and orchard ages







Output from this project will enable mango growers to optimise their use of N

- Understand how novel N fertilisers impact mangoes and improve the synchrony of N supply with demand
- Improve the applicability and cost effectiveness of N fertilisers in mango
- Prepare mango growers for improved sensor technologies that allow for precision monitoring of mango nutrition status



Thank you





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